A Distinguished Divine Who Was the Friend of Washington-Connected With the Early History of the District-The Old Academy and the Columbian Library.



children—six boys and two girls. Three of the brothers followed the plow and three took up the cross and preached Christ and Him crucified. The Rev. Hezekish James Balch was one of the first signers of the celebrated Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence May 20, 1775.

was needed for travel and matriculation. In his seed." entered Princeton College, New Jersey, then under the superintendence of the distinguished



REV. DR. STEPHEN B. BALCH. (From an old engraving 1

The next morning as he was walking the crowded severe and trying one. street, sad and dejected, he noticed a person who seemed to look at him scrutinizingly, and who seemed to look at him serious up to him, tefore he had reached the hotel came up to him, stating that he was a merchant from North Carolina, and Dr. Balch informed him he had house stood to connect the tobacco warehouse

October 1, 1775, he was appointed captain of his pupils of age to be enrolled in the state militia. He trained the youths of his company to a knowledge of the military exercises, that they might be ready at any moment to ex-change their books for muskets, and they followed him as their captain, always breasting danger where it existed. The field officers under whom he acted were Maj. Patrick Smith and Col. Alexander Sommerville of the Maryand coi. Alexander sommervine of the Mary-land militia. His company consisted of be-tween forty and fifty youths, many of whom were larger than himself. He was on duty and did service as captain three years and was in actual service against the enemy from Decem-ber 1, 1775, to December 1, 1777. When the enemy appeared on the shores of the Patuxent river and Chesapeake bay he would march out with his company to assist in re-pelling them and suffered materially by exposure to the night air in that unhealthy climate. Among his pupils were Dr. Chus. A. Beatty and Dr. Worthington, who never forgot their old preceptor for grounding them in the languages, and attended his family gratuitously for many years, always declining he assumed charge in 1780. The curriculum compensation when offered. He studied divinity at the same time and borrowed books from the Rev. Thos. Clagett, who was a planter of tobacco and afterward a bishop. Dr. Baich was accustomed to relate many anecdotes of the diocesans of Maryland. They were a gay community. The trustees paid him in conti-nental money, which in a few days was worth as much to him as the sands of the seashore, and he left Calvert county as poor as he entered it and went into Pennsylvania to be licensed by the Donegal presbytery.

HOMEWARD BOUND. Six years had elapsed since he left the old homestead, and southward he wended his way. Arriving on Tuesday in Georgetown, D.C., in 1779, he was invited to preach. The only place of worship at that time was the German Lutheran Church, a log building located on the corner of 32d and Q streets northwest, in charge of Rev. Clement Brooke, an Episcopa charge of Rev. Clement Brooke, an Episcopal innister, and Col. Charles Beatty requested the paster to permit Dr. Ealch to preach on Thurs-day, which he did. Being urged to remain over Sunday Dr. Balch preached both morning and evening. The death of his father having taken place it was natural that he wished to see his kindred after so long an absence, and on reaching North Carolina he found that his father had bequeathed the whole of his small fortune to his two daughters, except one silver dollar between his two sisters, and after linger-ing awhile in his old home he went abroad to preach smong the received ternecine strife, and often from the sacred desk building, which crowned a round-pointed hill rallied our dispirited troops to the standard of where the Earber house now stands, No. 3241 N our beloved country against the common foe. street northwest, which commanded a fine He was one night belated in a strange neighborview of the river from the study rooms upspoon, one of the signers of the Declaration of kind of pupil.

Independence." On one occusion, when his congregation was somewhat divided, such was the state of feeling, that Col. Williams acted as clerk and read out the hymns, clad in full regimentals, with loaded pistol in his belt and Columbian library about 1803, in which he took sword by his side.

DR. BALCH'S CAREER. carriage factory now stands. Soon after commencing his ministerial labors he succeeded John Rogers, who taught a classical academy Conspicuous in the Early Days of

Georgetown.

John Rogers, who taught a classical academy here, among whose pupils were Wm. Wirt, author of the "British Spy" and Attorney General of the United States, and Richard Brent, esquire, once distinguished in the House of Representatives. Dr. Balch was not only the pioneer in religion, but of education, the income from the academy supporting him while he labored to form a congregation and erect a church, and after his first sermon six followers of Calvin kneit about him in silent prayer and partook of the Lord's supper. Such was the beginning of the Presbyterian Church in the District.

the eldest daughter of George Beall. The cups used at the wedding were not much larger than a thimble. The ladies of Georgetown being patriotic positively refused to 'drink tea during the progress of the revolution. His wife was young, beautiful and industrious; uncomplaining and submissive in adverse circumstances. She reared nine children. In 1782 he succeeded in raising sufficient funds to erect a church about thirty feet square on the corner of 30th and M streets northwest, and in 1783 he erected a mansion which he called Mamre on a round green hill near the river, on the east side of Duck lane, now 33d street, south of Scotch row, where the canal crosses the street. It was surrounded by a few cottages. A short distance from the house a running brook made its way to the river, which has long since been hushed.

In 1794 the Rev. Dr. Addison receiving information that there were some Episcopal families

Md., which empties into the Susquehanna river about thirty-five miles from Baltimore. His grandfather came direct from Wales. His father removed to Maryland about 1740 and occupied a small farm on the banks of the creek, where, by tilling the soil, he provided for his family. The tide of emigration directing them south to the then El Dorado—North Carolina—they followed in its wake in 1769 and settled in Mecklenberg county near Charlotte. The family consisted of eight children—six boys and two girls. Three of the

775.

Country and he preached to more than 1,000 in

After Stephen removed to North Carolina he
the open air. The text was the last verse of experienced great difficulties in obtaining an education. By the vigor of his own mind he acquired a knowledge of Latin and Greek. He labored in summer and taught in winter, and in that way supplied himself with money which was needed for travel and matriculation. In his seed of his brethren, seeking the wealth of his people and speaking peace to all his seed.

under the superintendence of the distinguished John Witherspoon, D. D., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Among his classmates were William Bradford, attorney general of Pennsylvania, and Aaron Burr. He graduated in 1774 in a class of twenty, among whom was Brockholst Livingston, who was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He left college for the United States. He left college for patient but a meager support. Large sums of gation but a meager support. Large sums of money passed through his hands during his in-cumbency of the classical academy, but he which he had to pay, and his two eldest sons were at Princeton College. But his income lay in the church, which was "most in his thought, and ever in his sight." His property consisted of an island in the Potomac river called Patmos, from which a part of the fuel was obtained, and of Wilberforce, a lot of ten acres, which he had named after the British statesman who had great agency in shellishing the alone trade on great agency in abolishing the slave trade on the coast of Africa. He wrote to Wilberforce about the honor conferred on him, and the statesman replied most politely in a letter from his cottage on the Lake of Ullswater. Wilber-force was but a short walk from the town and Lower Mariboro', Calvert county, Md., to assume charge of a classical academy. While on his journey on reaching Philadelphia he found himself short of funds and alone in the city. He determined, however, to call for what he needed at the hotel, and as a last resort to show his testimonials as an evidence that he was worthy to be trusted. The rest morning as he was walking the crowded. The rest morning as he was walking the crowded.

pay for baptisms. HIS HOME DESOLATED. Under the ordinance of May 11, 1799, the street was graded through the hill on which the books, but the offense was never repeated, for Carolina, and Dr. Balch informed him he had relatives there. "Well, they have shown me great kindness lately," said the merchant, "and perhaps I can pay back some of it by aiding you." This led Dr. Balch to disclose his need and the stranger willingly supplied it.

As a Militia captain.

After assuming charge of the academy on Optober 1, 1775, he was appointed contained.

Optober 1, 1775, he was appointed contained bouse stood to connect the tobacco warehouse with the wharves and shipping. The house divided itself into halves and bricks and mortar fell into the street. The river was frozen to a thickness of two feet. Horses were galloping to the merry chimes of the sleigh bells. Happy boys and girls were sleighing and skating. In of the merry chimes of the sleigh bells. Happy boys and girls were sleighing and skating. In of the merry chimes of the sleigh bells. Happy boys and girls were sleighing and skating. In other homes fires were sparkling on the Sunday following Dr. Balch made the most thrilling and eloquent appeal ever heard from the pulpit. Every eve was wandering for the pulpit. Every eve was wandering for the pulpit. Every eve was wandering over the congregation in search of the perpetrators. The supposed agents in the affair were ever afterward held in contempt and some of them left the town. In the closing years of his life the congregation provided Dr. Balch was a tribulation of the property of the merchant, "and provide itself into halves and bricks and mortar from the pulpit. Every eve was wandering from the pulpit. Every eve was wandering for the perpetuation in search of the perpetuation. The supposed agents in the affair were ever afterward held in contempt and some of the merchant is a provided by the contempt and the stranger will be a provided by the supposed agents in the affair the perpetuation of the perpetuation of the supposed agents in the option of the merchant is a provided by the supposed agents in the affair the perpetuation of the supposed agents in the affair the perpetuation of

boys and girls were sleighing and skating. In other homes fires were sparkling on the hearths, but in the old pastor's house was the scene of desolation and despair and to add to their misery the larder was empty—a typical home of a pioneer pastor. The old pastor in his distress gathered his family in prayer and supplication to life who rever description. Dr. Balch was a man of robust, vigorous conto itim who never deserts in time of need when kind friends came to his relief, and his wife was domiciled for the remainder of the winter with one of his parishioners. My readers may wonder why he did not resume teaching, but having brought his friend here he was too honorable to engage in rivalry. But necessity compelled him to open a female academy, which was soon filled with pupils, and the situation of his family was relieved and the home prospered. Notwithstanding his misfortunes, naturally possessed of a contented mind—more precious possessed of a contented miles than gold—he went about town a cheerful. contented and happy man, speaking words of good cheer to all he met, irrespective of creed or condition. They were all to him as the children of one great family, having a common father-God.

I must now return to the academy of which he assumed charge in 1780. The curriculum consisted of Latin, Greek, mathematics, science, surveying and navigation. The academy was not only patronized by those residing in the town and vicinity, but by many who resided at a distance, whose children boarded with his parishioners. His friend, Gen. George Washington, sent his nephews and wards, Wash. BALCH'S CLASSICAL ACADEMY. George Steptoe and Lawrence Augustine Washington, children of his brother Samuel, who died in 1781, to the academy to be educated, with the request that Dr. Balch receive the



to preach among the people of the Carolinas and Georgia. In his missionary tour he experienced rudeness and many privations more than once among the tories in the gloomiest period of the revolution. He always endeavored to soothe the angry passions that kindled up the flames of incompany to the source of the cardemy, which was then known as the Columbian Academy, a large two-story frame with the cardemy and a strict of the control of the columbian Academy, a large two-story frame with the cardemy and a strict of the columbian Academy, a large two-story frame He was one night belated in a strange neighborhood and received a hospitable welcome in the
home of Col. Williams of South Carolina Being weary he soon retired. When Col. Williams
returned home late in the evening, entering the
room he said: "I must inform you that I allow no
one who is not a whig to sleep under my roof."

one who is not a whig to sleep under my roof." "Then let me sleep in peace," replied Dr. Balch, was burdened with a large family and this "for I was educated under Dr. John Wither- state of circumstances urged him to take any

THE COLUMBIAN LIBRARY. Dr. Balch was one of the founders and a member of the board of twelve trustees of the mentals, with loaded pistol in his belt and aword by his side.

PEPARTURE FOR GEORGETOWN.

Receiving many letters urging him to return to the town, an uninviting field for his labors, a mere hamlet then whose chief staple was tobacco and warehouses—monuments to the industry of the inhabitants its chief ornaments. After due consideration he accepted the call, and resting here from his itineracy March 16, 1780, he arose in our midst like a grand luminary, developing the moral and intellectual faculties of min I like unto the sun which seeks the plant for years hidden by the staiwart oak that it may bud and blossom. He preached his first sermon in a small frame building which was used as a school house in the week and as a church on the Sabbath which he had rented for the purpose. It stood on the north side of Martest near 33d, where Cook & Jarboe's



became necessary to enlarge the building by extending the north front in 1793 and with characteristic enterprise he had a steeple erected and a bell placed in it. Soon after the His life was checkered with many severe

money passed through his hands during his incumbency of the classical academy, but he
loved money only for the good it may be made
to accomplish. He was a man of lavish generosity, and none ever appealed to him for help
or relief that he did not respond, expecting no
reward save that which comes to a noble soul
for having helped the helpless. He was contending with a multitude of cares at a cost
greater than he could well afford. He had indorsed the paper of his friend, Rev. David Wiley,
in the Columbian Bank to the extent of \$2,000,
which he had to pay, and his two eldestsons were
at Princeton College. But his income lay in the well, brothers; if you call this fast day what do you have on feast day?" He was also instrumental in organizing several Presbyterian churches within the bounds of the Synod of

Baltimore, one of them in the city of Frederick, Md., where he often preached.

Among those who attended his church was Gen. George Washington, who frequently visited here from Mount Vernon: Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, who on one oc-casion contributed \$75; Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, and the French ambassador, Monsieur Pechion, while residing here.

M. Pechion and his wife were Huguenots. He had been sent over by Napoleon to receive the money which was paid for the purchase of Louisiana during the administration of Jeffermen in 1809. son in 1803. The old pastor baptized his child and the next morning Pechion sent him a note containing \$30, being as he explained in his broken English, "ten for de leetle boy, ten for de madame and ten for mineself," and he ntioned that in France it was customary to

on the Sunday following Dr. Balch made the AS A PREACHER AND A SCHOLAR.

stitution and of a bold, honest countenance. Arrayed in his gown and bands he made an imposing appearance in the pulpit. His style of pratory was forcible and impassioned. Though oratory was forcible and impassiones.

bold in his appeals he always addressed the afficted with astonishing tenderness. He at times resembled Whitfield. In the dispensation times resembled Whitheld. In the dispensation of the Lord's supper he was without a rival in his sublimity both in language and manner. Among the classics he preferred Horace to Virgil. He might easily have been a man of extensive reading, but chained to the school room the greater part of his life he was obliged to confine himself to a system. He was a kind and affectionate father, and in his social relations of life few men possessed more urbanity of manner, pleasantry and anecdote. He was an inveterate chewer of tobacco, especially when engaged in solving problems in the school room 1827, aged sixty-five years, and on November 5, 1828, he married Elizabeth King, who survived the ceremony but three weeks, and died November 23, 1828, aged fifty-eight years. On November 9, 1830, he married Mrs. Jane Par-rott of Easton, Md., formerly of Georgetown, who survived him many years. He performed more matrimonial ceremonies than any other clergyman in the District at that time, and night or day he was always ready to attend to candidates for matrimony. On the night or day he was always ready to attend to candidates for matrimony. On the south side of the Potomac river there was a district called Cooney Neck, mostly inhabited by the laboring classes. On one occasion this worthy man related that a couple from Cooney called at his house at midnight. He had retired to his bed room, and as he undressed preparatory to lying down he heard a rap at the front door. He raised the window and was informed that a couple at the door desired to be united in wedlock. He requested them to make ready and he would marry them from the window. The service performed he wished them good luck and good night and requested them to leave the fee under the front door. Sure enough in the morning he found tucked under the door two shillings and sixpence. On another occasion from the same neighborhood a couple called about noon. They were invited into the parlor and were married. The usual command, "Salute your bride," was given, when the young man acted in an ignorant manner, which showed that he did not comprehend the command, when Dr. Balch called out "Kiss your bride," Lore couples from all sections.

ner, which showed that he did not comprehend the command, when Dr. Balch called out "Kiss your bride." Love couples from all sectious, money or no money, came to him to get married, and on one occasion a couple from the country gave him as a marriage fee one-half peck each of dried apples and peaches.

He always spoke well of the dead if he could, and on one occasion, when performing the last sad rites of a wicked old man, of whom nobody remembered any virtue. sad rites of a wicked old man, of whom nobody remembered any virtue, after general remarks upon the solemnity of death, he concluded as follows: "I deem it my duty in this sad hour to say of the departed that we were school mates, and a finer mathematician I did not know." Meeting a Methodist minister who complained to Dr. Balch that he was very ill in bed on Saturday but well enough on Sunday to preach against Calvinism Dr. Balch replied: "Then, brother, Saturday was your best day." Only two of his sermons were ever printed, one an "Infant Baptism" and the other on "Final Perseverance of Sainta."

The church which he had erected in 1782 at the corner of 30th and M streets northwest after ten years had elapsed would not seat all who desired to attend divine worship and it.

Stephen to his burial, and made great lamenta-

removal of the seat of government to Washing-ton city considerable accessions were made to another and burnt out of a third, yet his fortithe congregation and it was necessary to still further enlarge the church edifice, which was done under the immediate superintendence of Dr. Balch. All protestant denominations worshiped here and received the word of God at wealth of his people and speaking peace to all his seed."

A TRYING PERIOD.

A TRYING PERIOD.

In 1800, desiring to devote all his time to his pastoral duties, he corresponded with Rev. David Wiley, urging him to become his successor in the academy, which was accepted. From spring of 1873, when it was demolished and the material used in constructing a new church on P near 31st street.

plly 12 times city for forty years. Jane Whann, a very talented woman, married William Williamson, who was a fine classical scholar and The Presbyterian Church was in fact the mother church of the town. Other denominations sought shelter under its roof while their church was being erected or remodeled. When guished judge in Nashville, Tenn. George, father of Admiral Baich, became a lawyer. Louis P. Witherspoon was a talented lawyer and scholar; was elected judge in West Virginia. Thomas Bloomer became one of the lights of the Presbyterian ministry, was a man of thrilling eloquence and a voluminous writer. He married Miss Carter, first cousin of the confederate leader, Robert E. Lee, a lady of splendid classical attainments. Franklin died young, and Hezekiah died on reaching man-

main entrance, with no other ornament than a wreath beautifully sculptured at the top. It bore the following inscription and had a chaste and handsome appearance:

To the memory of Stephen Balch, D. D., Who died September 22, 1833, In the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was the founder of this church, And for more than haif a century Its revered pastor He planted the gospel in this town, And his example was for many years A light to its inhabitants. He being dead, yet speaketh.

Reliquia mortales Stephani Bloomer Balch, D. D., Sub hoc marmore His children have erected this tablet To record The virtue of the dead and the

BEINTERRED IN OAK HILL

In the spring of 1873, when the church was demolished, his remains were reinterred in the Presbyterian cemetery on 33d street near the chapel. In the spring of 1874 the philanthropic William W. Corcoran wrote to his children requesting the privilege of removing the remains to Oak Hill cemetery, which was granted. Writing to his son, Rev. Thomas B. Balch, he said: "I knew your father from boyhood, and the sentiments of profound esteem with which at an early age I regarded him were undiminished at the close of his protracted and exemplary life." And on June 18, 1874. the remains of this apostle of God were reinterred near the Swiss Chapel in Oak Hill cemetery amid the trees where the birds nest their young and the plants bud and blossom. A neat mural tablet ordered by W. W. Corcoran was mounted on the wall in the Swiss Chapel bearing the following inserip-tion in letters of gold:

STEPHEN BLOOMER BALCH, D.D., on "Deer Creek." near Balt., Md.,
April, A. D. 1847.
Came to Georgetown, D. C.,
March 16, A. D. 1780.
Died September 22, A. D. 1833.
He planted the Gospel in
Georgetown. Founded
"The Bridge Street Presbyterian
Church." Church. And was for more than 50 years its Pastor.

In life he Practiced what he Preached.

No Eulogy can add to such

It is my desire that this sketch may be the means of arousing not only the Presbyterians of the District, but the citizens of Georgetown, to erect in some public place a monument to this worthy pioneer of religion and education, for many years "a lamp unto our feet and a light unto our path." W. S. JACKSON.

"In Ispahan." Made smooth some centuries ago By praying eastern devotees, Blurred by those dusky naked feet, And somewhat worn by shuffing knees, In Ispahan. It lies upon my modern floor.

And no one prays there any more, It never feit the worldly tread Of smart bottines, high-heeled and red, In Ispahan. And no one prays there now, I said? Ah, well, that was a hasty word. Once, with my face upon its woof, A flercer prayer it never heard In Ispahan.

But still I lived who prayed that night That death might come ere came the light. Did any soul in black despair Breathe, kneeling here, that reckless prayer In Ispahan?

Perhaps. I trust that heaven lent A kinder ear than lent to me. If some brown ancient, weeping, begged To have his suffering soul set free In Ispahan.

I fancy I shall like to meet
The dead who prayed here and whose feet
Once made this rich old carpet frayed.
Peace to your souls, my friends who prayed
In Ispahan. ANNE REEVE ALDRICH.

British Uniforms Sold to Beggars.

rom London Truth. Military men are much exercised at the degredation of the queen's uniform in London as a costume for Sandwich men, and I sympathize entirely with their feelings. But what would these feelings be could they but witness what has been lately seen in South Africa? I hear has been lately seen in South Africa? I hear from Durban that hundreds of old tunics and trousers which formerly graced the manly form of Mr. Atkins have lately been sold off to the coolies and natives of Natal. One witness testifies to having just seen in the street a coolie attired in the trees of a highland regiment and a South Staffordshire tunic. I endeavored in a recent article to induce the British army to take a little more pride in its official garb, but if this sort of thing is not stopped I fear that no amount of argument will provent soldiers being ashamed of their clothes.

UNRIVALED, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

carriage factory now stands. Soon after commencing his ministerial labors be succeeded John Rogers, who taught a classical academy stathor of the "Fittish Spy" and Attorray General of the United States, and Richard Brent, equire, once destinguished in the House of the United States, and Richard Brent, equire, once destinguished in the House of the United States, and Richard Brent, equire, once destinguished in the House of Lower from the acadery supporting him while there is no survey in the fire. He was the supporting the ploneer in religion, but of education, the income from the acadery supporting him while the was ont on survey repeatedly to the lower for the third of the survey of Calvin keeps and the survey of the restyleterian Charch in the District.

July 10, 1781, he was used to think in situate the beauty of the Prestyleterian Charch in the District.

July 10, 1781, he was used to the survey of the Prestyleterian Charch in the State of the leaders of the opposition determined to nominate Gen. Sherman if possible they asked Mr. Henderson to communicate with him. Mr. Henderson telegraphed to the gen-eral and at the same time Mrs. Henderson, who knew him very well and who had been present

at the interview with him before the conven-tion, wrote to him urging him to permit the use of his name. Mr. Henderson received a reply by telegraph—a decided negative—and Mrs. Henderson received a little later a long characteristic letter. EXTRACTS FROM THE LETTER. It is a delightful, rambling letter, as frank and discursive as Gen. Sherman's conversation was, and no one who has talked with Gen. Sherman will ever forget his conversational ability. Here are some extracts from the letter (it is dated at St. Louis, June 5, 1884): "Chicago at the hour of my writing is like

the scene in 'Macbeth,' where the witches were mixing their pot of politics—it made little difference whether the 'root of hemlock digged i' the dark' went in before the 'S—' or not. So in a few days, when the convention has adjourned, you will care little as to the details provided the pot boils and, as a candidate, there is an average good man. Henderson's speech was good enough and it was all-sufficient that my dispatch got there in time. Our young friend Roosevelt can use the material of his in-tended nomination speech for Sherman at the next or the next national convention for some other fellow, no matter whom.

"I have been behind the curtain at the White House and have seen the skeletons in every closet and every room—Harrison, Taylor, Lin-coin and Garfield. You and I both know the green room and the east room and know the shallow flattery of the crowd which has gathered In October, 1835, a handsome monument was erected, not by the Presbyterian congregation, church or any time a priest entered the wails it but by his family, to his memory, in front of the church he founded and so long presided world. Lizzie don't want to go there and the church he founded and so long presided over. It was of white marble, representing a pyramidal tablet resting upon a solid lonic base against the wall between the doors of the main entrance, with no other ornament than a wreath beautifully sculptured at the top. It have the following inscription and had a chaste barras de richesses; i.e., of too many men qualified and willing. There is no war, no conscription. no compulsory process, so I am as fairly out as any freedman should be. Where comes in the patriotism? I am not the only savior—run Jacob Townsend with a specific for all diseases—on the contrary I believe the country is healthy and better not to be doctored at all. I look upon all political parties as pretty much alike, governed by the same selfish rules, having the administration in charge that it was not in the platform. Why, I never read a political platform in my life, and don't believe I will road the one now which has been compounded in the witches' pot in Chicago. I never voted but once in my life, then voted wrong disfranchised myself-and if pardoned will n choose between Fremont and Buchanan. knew Fremont was not qualified and went itblindfor Buchanan—on the mathematical doctrine of probabilities that he might be. If called on today to define my position I would say: The Star Spangled Banner and the Lord's

Prayer.'

"I'm a pretty subject for a political candidate. 'No, I will none of it.' Tell Henderson the only candidate I ever had for President was our old friend Spotted Tail, chief of the Ogallala Sioux, handsome, dignified and undoubtedly a 'native American.' He was killed in a row up at the agency, and I am now a widow and don't much care who is to be our next President—Blaine, Arthur, John Sherman, Lincoln, Gresham, Edmunds, Harrison or Joe Hawley—and if this great people cannot chose out of them and must look to the democratic party, there is Tilden, Jeff Davis and the devil—of which three I would prefer the latter—certain that we now suand so firmly on a basis of strength (thanks to the brave men who fought in 1861-5) that our fabric of government cannot be shaken."

WHERE IT WAS WRITTEN. This letter was written undoubtedly in the little room to the left of the entrance to Gen.

Ittle room to the left of the entrance to Gen. Sherman's home on Garrison avenue in St. Louis. It was his study—half library, half office—with a flat-topped desk standing in the middle of the floor. The house was a double brick on one of the fashionable streets of the city, now left far behind in the growth of St. Louis, away from the river front toward the west. The house was the gift of the citizens of St. Louis to Gen. Sherman. It was not very large or costly. It stood just opposite the brick palace of a dealer in hams named Whittaker, and a clerical wit known beyond the narrow limits of his city, Dr. John Snyder of the Unitarian Church, is credited with comparing the two structures for the benefit of a visitor to the city as typifying the superiority of the pen over the sword. In this home Gen. Sherman spent a number of years and he would probably have died there but for some controversies which he had with the city over water license and some other little discords, which so jarred on his nerves that he determined to move to New York. While he lived in St. Louis Gen. Sherman devoted himself almost entirely to social pleasures. He delighted in a game of whist and he reveled in story telling. One of my first experiences in active journalism was when I called at his house to interview him on some question connected with the government of the state militia. I found him in his little office and he welcomed me very pleasantly and talked very freely. I think that I never spent a pleasanter half hour pleasantly and talked very freely. I think that I never spent a pleasanter half hour on any business mission. Gen. Sherman filled the time with pleasant anecdote and entertainthe time with pleasant anecdote and entertain-ing suggestion on the subject about which I had come to see him. He liked a good listener, for he liked to talk, and his conversation, while rambling and disconnected at times, was always entertaining. He was a frequent prey to the interviewer when he first came to St. Louis,

for he liked to talk, and his conversation, while rambling and disconnected at times, was always entertaining. He was a frequent prey to the interviewer when he first came to St. Louis, but some publications in the local papers turned him against newspapers and newspaper men, and from being pleasantly voluble he became profanely taciturn when newspaper men were about. But to his friends he was always a pleasant and entertaining conversationalist.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN ELECTED.

The candidacy of Spotted Tail for the presidency is one of those touches of gentle humor for which Gen. Sherman was noted. His own ignorance and disregard of the precise pledges of party platforms was in accordance with the broad view which he took of all things. There was ne doubt that he could have had the nomination against Mr. Cleveland in 1884 if he had been willing to accept it. The votes were pledged to him and he was the only candidate who could have held together the anti-Blaine of Gen. Sherman was suggested to him as a possibility for the nomination before pledged to him and he was the only candidate who could have held together the anti-Blaine of Gen. Sherman was suggested to him as a possibility for the nomination before of the own ridols. No very strict the convention had met. He was one of the war idols. No very strict doctrines see to have a dhered to the tenets of the convention had met. He was one of the war idols. No very strict down the country, and, as he said, he would have been chosen in the country, and, as he said, he would have been chosen in the country, and, as he said, he would have been chosen of withdrawal, in 1888, Gen. Sherman was conversed to the convention party if he had been chosen of the republican party if he had been chosen of the republican party if he had been chosen of the profile of the republican party if he had been chosen of the profile of the profile of the republicant party if he had been chosen of the profile of the prof President. Before the time of Mr. Blaine's second withdrawal, in 1888, Gen. Sherman was probably the only man who had rejected unqualifiedly the nomination of one of the great parties for the presidency. As his nomination would have meant his election he stands today in the history of American polities the only man who ever rejected the presidential office.

GROBER GRANTEAN BAIR.

READ, READ, READ!!

Hon. Samuel H. Barnes Sends Greeting---The Battle is Won.



Hon. Samuel H. Barnes of New Haven. Conn., has issued in that city the following open letter, which is given verbatim.

Mr. Barnes has been a prosperous business man there for 20 years. He has held no more important office than councilman and alderman. but is one of the most influential men in the city. His greeting, published in Col. Osborn's paper, the "Register," is as follows:

To Whom it may Concern, Greeting:

The battle is fought and the victory won. Praise God, from whom all blessings flow. Paine's celery compound has done its work. Thanks to the good Lord who enabled man to make such a compound to cure such

In the year 1863 I was taken with a breaking out on my breast of terrible itching, so much so that I could not sleep nights. It went all over my body. I went to a doctor and he said I had eczema, and he gave me medicine, but it did not do me any good, and there was no

cure. Then, for many years, I traveled from one doctor to another. For twenty-six years I tried homeopath and allopath, but I did not get much help. I lived on nothing but beefsteak and hot water for six months at a time, but it did me no good. I have been up nights for an hour at a time itching terribly. Words cannot express the condi-

I am now, after taking 14 bottles of Paine's celery compound, with my skin as soft as a child's and as smooth as any nealthy and might unconsciously adopt some democratic man's can be. I am well; better than I have been for a measure and be admonished by the newspapers of work this winter. My blood is hot, but there is no itch. man's can be. I am well; better than I have been for 26 years. I go to bed and sleep as good as a child, and have done the hardest kind

if there is any one who is afflicted with this disease, in the name of all that is good, try Paine's celery compound, and do not

OF THE STOCK OF

907 PA. AVE. N.W.,

WRAPS, MILLINERY, HOSIERY

UNDERWEAR

To CLOSE OUT.

E. H. THOMAS, Assignee.

A SACRED PLEDGE.

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MEN'S \$6.00 HAND-SEWED FRENCH PATENT

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Beauty Balm, THE WONDERFUL COMPLEXION BEAUTIFIER.

It is absolutely pure and contains nothing the would injure the most delicate skin.

BEAUTY BALM is indorsed by society ladies and the leading stars of the stage, including Annie Pix-ley, Johnstone Bennett, Marie Tempest, Della Fox, Marie Burroughs, Phœbe Davis, Ida Mulle, Marie Vanoni, &c. Marie Tempest thus writes of it:

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Gentlemen: Your "Beauty Balm" should surely prove a welcome addition to the toilet table. It imparts to the complexion a delicious softness and nat-

BEAUTY BALM is instantaneous in effect, yet the suse itself is invisible. It imparts to the roughes BEAUTY BALM is inst PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE. BEAUTY BALM is for sale in Washington at al eading druggists, hair dressers, costumers and deal

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Borton Cure

A MINUTE? There are a whole lot of things we'd like to talk to you about you'd be interested in them, too-but this is ONE place where TALK isn't CHEAP.—In the first place we should like to say to you that

WE NELL FURNITURE AND CARPETS
FOR ONE PRICE—CASH OR CREDIT—AND THAT PRICE
IS LOWER THAN SOODS
OF EQUAL MERIT
HAVE EVER SOLD
FOR IN ANY
CASH HOUSE
IN THIS
CASH HOUSE
IN THIS
How do you like the tone of that statement? Stop right where you are and read it AGAIN—balf an bour from now see if you can repeat it WORD for WORD.—We house it will HAUNT you—for truer words were never printed.

We hope it will HAUNT you—for truer words were never printed.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD.

GET WHAT YOU NEED

AND PAY US FOR IT A
LITTLE DOWNAND THE
BALANCE ONCE A
MONTH. NO
NOTES TO
NOTES TO
SIGN

There isn't an article in the list below that can be bought at our price for cash in any other furniture bouse in Washington—and yet they are our GREDIT prices—or cash prices—either way you please.
Plush Parlor Suite, 7 pieces, \$22.50.

Hair Cloth Parlor Suite, 7 pieces, \$22.50.
Solid Oak Bed Room Suite, bevei glass in bareas.

813.
Six-foot Oak Extension Table, \$3.50.
Woven Wire Springs, \$1.75.
Forty-pound Hair Mattress, \$7.
Brussels Carpet, per yard 50c.
Ingrain Carpet, per yard 35c.
All Carpet made and Isld free of cost—po charge is waste in matching figures.

GROGAN'S

Spring Goods.

Just opened a full line of Wash Fabrics in all the new designs. Anderson's Scotch Ginschams, French Zephyr Ginzchams, Printed French Dunitys, Printed Swisses, All white Embroidered Swisses, Frinted

Bot the Bost.